AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE GRID-IRON CLUB IN WARHINGTON.

He Says that Public Opinion, Exercising Its Activity Through the Organism of the Public Press, Is Now the Fourth Power in the Functions of Government.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The tenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club at the Arlington tonight was in many respects the most notable of the many remarkable gatherings which this organization of newspaper correspondents has brought together.

Assembled under the folds of the piraticallooking black and white flag of the club, d up by the huge electric grid-in the brilliantly decorated banquet hall were 170 guests, including Cabinet Ministers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the General of the Army and prominent naval officers, half the diplomatic corps, the Apostolic Delegate and his secretary, Senators, Representatives in Congress, editors from distant States, and representative men from every part of the country.

Senator Gorman and ex-Speaker Reed were each made the recipient of a mock heroic presentation, as having attended a larger number of gridiron dinners than any other member of their

Although the rules of the Gridiron Club provide that utterances at its board never be published, the re-delivered by Mgr. Satolli to-night, never through his private secretary, Dr. Rooker, are of so great public interest that the Executive Committee of the club, with the approval of Mgr. Satolli, has released them for publication. Mgr. Satolli spoke as follows:

"From Aristotle to Montesquieu, the renowned author of "L'Esprit des Lois," learn-ed men have divided the functions of vernment into classes—the legislative, e executive or administrative, and the judicial-which are, in truth, but three activities of one and the same power, which is vested in him who has the care of the people and represents them. Now, however, an adequate division of the powers of government would have to include a fourth element, and this is public opin-, exercising its activity through the organism of the public press. It is consequently a great pleasure and honor to me to be with you this evening, feeling as I do that I am surrounded by the representatives of this fourth power in the greatest and most glorious of modern republics a republic emulous of the glory of those of ancient times.

of those of ancient times.

"A haif century ago one of the principal periodicals of Europe, the Civilia Cattotica, at the beginning of its existence, said: 'It happens naturally toat' in those countries where journalism is in vogue, it comes to be a true, perhaps even the supreme social power, it being received as an axiom that public opinion is the mistress and queen of the world, this public opinion has no other means of making litesif feit nor organ for its manifestation more efficacious than journalism.' And Bryce in his admirable work on 'The American Commonwealth' declares: 'In no country is public opinion in so powerful as in the United States; in no country can it be so well studied. Yet opinion so powerful as in the United States; in no country can it be so well studied. Yet opinion has really been the chief and ultimate power in nearly all nations at nearly all times. I mean the opinion, unspoken, unconscious, but not the leas real and potent of the masses of the people, and it is the public press which has the most general and efficacious influence in constituting, moderating, keeping alive, and modifying when necessity requires public opinion. It is a question whether laws depend from the social dispositions depend from the social dispositions of the people or whether the social dispositions depend from the laws. In my opinion the dependence is mutual, and consequently the legislative power cannot hold itself independent of nor indifferent to the popular opinion which manifests itself through the press.

"It is interesting to note the teaching of the celebrated Isidore of Seville concerning the necessary characteristics of all human law. He rays: 'A law will be thoroughly reasonable only when it is in conformity with religion and good order and promotes public welfare. It must be a proper law, just, possible both naturally and considering the customs of the country; it must be beful on a country is the opinion of the sources, but should be enacted only for the common good of the people at large.'

" A haif century ago one of the principal

public press to make them known and verify their existence.

"Man, as a social being, has three natural needs—the communication of his ideas; interest and participation in the Government of the State to which he belongs; to be kept as accurately and promptly as possible informed of what goes on in the world about him. Nothing better meets these three wants than the public press. If man were left with the faculty of speech alone, none of these three needs would be satisfied. Books are, "its true, a useful expedient hut rather serve for general instruction than for the practical knowledge of the daily course of events, and may fittingly be called the fixed press. Periodicals answer the need better, but not sufficiently, as experience proves. They may be termed an intermittent press. The daily or public press, a continuous press, when well organized, has the advantage of being fully proportionate to the social exigencies of the human raind.

"The practical life, not only of the individual."

weif organized, has the advantage of being fully proportionate to the social exigencies of the human mind.

"The practical life, not only of the individual but also of the hedy politic, is a syllogism, the major proposition of which containing a general truth may be found in the book press; the minor may be had from the persodicals; but to draw the conclusion belongs properly to the daily public press, which day by day describes the social life in its minutest details. And, therefore, just as the conclusion of the syllogism contains in itself all the strength of the premises and is distinct from them, so the public press contains all the force of general truths and of particular applications, describing as in its praper field that which is done in practical life as well by the governing as by the government is its healt; the people its members; the military its nerves and muscles; its blood the wealth which has its systole and diastoic through the industry of the people; moral to and religions are its hearts, the press my well be termed its lungs, since it serves as the longen of onlike respiration.

"Or again i don't hesitate to say that, in the body petitic, the public press has that office which in the individual is performed by conscience, and to define it as the organ of social conscience? To testify, to with-hold and institute, to accuse, to reprehend, and to rause remorse. All these things follow the ambientions of conscience? To testify, to with-hold and institute, and in this way conscience is said to testify next, when we judge that we dought or ought not to describe and finally and so conscience instigates or withholds; and finally when we reconside that we have on have not also application is threefold; First, when we reconside the instigates or withholds; and finally when we indige that we dought or ought not to describe the said done, and then conscience instigates or withholds; and finally when we independ to have done was well or badly done, and then conscience in the said of the public has and

considerer institutes or withholds; and finally, when we judge that what we have done was well or badly done, and then convelence accuses, approves, or reprehends. And is it not indeed the public press which makes known the deeds of swiety irom day to day? Charles Dudley Worner declares that the purpose of the creation of the newspaper is that it should be a marror of contemporary life! Is it not the public press which at the proper time should make known to the makers of laws what should or should not be done for the common welfare? Can any one deny to the public press the right, in matters which concern the people at large, to estimate the value of public acts? And especially does the public press act as the public conscience since the mass of the people thinks, speak, and act under the influence of impressions received from the dally papers.

"I've to the fifteenth century there was no vehicle of intellectual and moral light, except the manuscript codices for the few, and monuments, pictures, and statues, by the sight of which the vonth might be inspired to imitate the generous and glorious acts of heroic men. The Hebrews at the time of their sveatest glory had their temples and tombs. The Greeks had their temples and tombs. The Greeks had their temples and tombs. The Greeks had their temples and universities which became the centres and sources of knowledge. From the centres and sources of knowledge. From the centres and sources of knowledge. From the interesting process to provide fully and universality for the buman encyclopedia. It was left for the public press to provide fully and universality for the teaching of the masses.

"So great being the importance of the public press, it is evident how much those who labor in this ministry merit the good will and esteem of the people. I cannot agree with Mr. J. W. Keller, who makes of journality, a mure trade, and a poor one at that. To the interest of manking, bringing with it that reward

richer than the mere accumulation of wealth, the consciousness of being a factor in the onward progress of humanity. If then the public press is a kind of social priesthood, one can easily understand that those who administer it should be conscious of their high office and conform always to the rules of sacred duty. I may not be indiscreet in suggesting that over the door of every newspaper building should be inscribed the words. Truth, Justice, Honesty, Of all, for all. And to-day even, in her treasures of monumental literature can be read without brooks the record of centuries of civil, religious, and moral virtues.

"From the day of my arrival in America down to the present moment I have had every reason to feel pleased with the press of this country, to conceive the most exalted opinion of it, to appreciate its great impertance, to mourish for it feelings of sincere and imperishable gratitude. If you desire to know my mission among you, you will find it expressed in the conditions enunciated for my favorable recordion here by a well-meaning but misled writer in the Forum two years ago. It is to help to teach the incomo and the invisible and divine saviour, who alone has power to forgive sin; to console the sorrowing, to edify the helicving, to promote righteousness, liberty, ampathy, and the spirit of Christian brotherhoad throughout the land." If you want to know what my mission is not, you have it in the words of this same writer, in which he explains what he thinks it is. He asserts that I am here to further the claims of the Pope to a kingdom of this world," a kingdom sof the world and the glory of them. In my own name and in that of Leo Xill, who sent me, I require any such purpose. And when it shall please the Pope to recall me, trusting in the kindness and recitive of the public press, as Samuel of old, on laying down the Government of Israel, appealed to the assembled people to express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with his administration, so I shall not hesitate to present to the press of t

PULLED DOWN THE BIG STACK

The Heavy Guy Ropes Were Wet by the Storm and Shrunk.

The World's Fair mammoth boiler, now belonging to the New York Steam Company, on Greenwich street, near Dey, will have to lie idle for some time, for the smokestack which was to have been completely adjusted by the middle of this week has tumbled down and must be taken to pieces and set up again. The cause of the ac-cident, which happened about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was the shrinking of the ropes on the derrick holding the stack in place while it was being fastened to the side of the building. This shrinking was due to the rain and snow, and the pull was so powerful that it tore the lashings and braces out of the wall. The weight of the smokestack then broke the ropes, and the whole mass, which weight several tons, fell into the courtyard alongside the boiler. In its descent the lower section broke off and plunged into the back board wall

broke off and plunged into the back board wall of the laundry next door. The upper sections fell upon the roof of a shed belonging to the steam company. No other damage was done, and the Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company of Jersey City, who are putting the "mokestack in place, have only to hoist it up again and fasten it to the wall more securely.

This would seem an easy thing to do, but the stack is five feet in diameter and is in four sections twenty feet long. The material is steel, and the stack is to be connected with the boiler, which stands in the centre of the courty and, almost filling it up, by means of two L joints. The reason for this is that the weight of the 80-foot stack is so great that unless it has some other support it would break through the boiler. The boiler, which was used for heating purposes at the World's Fair, where it was known as the "mammoth boiler," was made by the Clonbrock Company. It is called the "Climax," and is said to be the largest boiler in existence. It is an upright tubular one, with a diameter of twenty feet and a height of about forty feet. It can convert fifteen tons of water into steam in an hour, and in doing so consumes about two tons of coal.

SOCIAL LIFE ATTHE STATE CAPITAL Dinner Party at the Executive Mausion-A

ALBANY, Jan. 26.-The Governor and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner party at the Executive mansion to-night to a few Albanians. It was the first one of a series that will be given for the leaders in Albany society.

Mrs. Morton, who has been ill was able to be

present, it being the first event of the week that has been graced by her presence. The dinner was served in the large dining room, and the table presented a beautiful sight, the snowy damask being relieved by the cut glass and sliver, meteor roses, violets, and ferns. Each guest's place was outlined in smilax, and there was a dainty rose near each plate. Those who enjoyed the hospitality of the mansion were: Bishop and Mrs. Boane, General and Mrs. Robert Lenox Banks, Mrs. John V. L. Prnyn, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Linzee Snelling, Senator Amass J. Parker, Miss Crosby, Miss Harriet Corning, Col. Satlerice, Capt. Guy Baker, Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Shelton, and Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Van Rensselaer Erving.

The Mortons give their first state dinner at the Executive Mansion on Monday night. Among those who will enjoy the Governor's hospitality are: Speaker and Mrs. Fish, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Saxton, Mayor and Mrs. Strong of New York city, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Platt, and Chauncey M. Depew. present, it being the first event of the week

LEW WALLACE'S "ACADEMY!

the Congress Library. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26.-Gen. Lew Wallace

said yesterday concerning his project for an

"The public has formed an entirely wrong idea of the proposition I have made. Nothing could be further from my mind than the formation of any such institution as the French Acadedy or an academy of immortals. My proposition is simply this: To give to a certain number of the most eminent Americans in the fields of art, literature, science, or invention the simple privilege of having a room in the Congress Library for their own use, a place where they can study without disturbance and to which they may resort at any time. It would be my idea to have in the room a desk for each man and other simple conveniences for study. That is the whole proposition.

"Of course, the number of persons thus privileged would have to be limited, and my original suggestion was iffseen, but that is of minor importance. The idea of any salary or titular distinction was as far from my mind as anything could be. At present it is impossible for any one who desires to make a thorough research in any direction to do so satisfactorily in the National Library. There is no place where a person can study in quiet or without interruption." idea of the proposition I have made. Nothing

GAMES RAIDED.

Thirty-five Prisoners at Ike Van Leer's-Ten Chinese Poker Players,

A saloon known as "The Senate," at 34 Delancey street, recently fell under Capt. Cortright's suspicion, and at 10:30 last evening twelve officers with a warrantentered the place. The alleged proprietor, Isaac Van Leer, recognized the officers, and yanked a cord back of the bar. The cord passed through the ceiling. The officers broke into a back room and made their way up stairs, where they found thirty-four men in two rooms. A gong was ringing and the men were trying to hide evidence of gambling. The officers secured 1,000 chips and four dozen packs of cards and picked up a lot of dice. They arrested Van Leer and the thirty-four men and took them all to the station house.

officer Perkins saw some Chinamen playing cards in a back room of a grocery store at 19 Mott street last night, and learned from a friendly Chinaman that they were playing poker. The officer got aid, and, entering the place, arrested ten Chinamen and the alleged proprietor of the place, Chin Nun. The policemen found \$2.35 in the bank.

Expectations that There Will Soon Be an End of Present Distress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26, - The managers of the State Relief Commission are pleased with the progress that has been made during the week. progress that has been made during the week. Last night there were in the railroad yards in Lincoln over a hundred cars of provisions contributed from various localities which will be started soon for the drought-stricken regions. Added to this is the \$50,000 appropriated yesterday by the Legislature. 17: Louis Klopsch yesterday presented Commander Church Howe of the G. A. R. a check for \$1,000 to use for the relief of old soldiers. Members of the relief commission think at the present rate of contributions distress will soon pass away.

Alleged Homb in Front of the Hartem

Three small boys found, or say they did, on he 125th street cable car track in front of the Harlem Opera House at 8 o'clock last night a Harlem Opera House at 8 o'clock last night a piece of gas pipe eight inches long and one inch in diameter, capped at each end with a brass cap, and with a fuse or piece of string or something partly burnt sticking out of one end.

The boys told Policeman Day they had found a bomb, and he told them to "chase themselves," which they did.

They ran back, got their bomb, and carried it to Fire Chief Sight, at his headquarters in Truck it's house in 175th street, near Lexington avenue. Somebody will examine it to-day. M. RIBOT'S MINISTRY.

The New, Moderate Cabinet Is Not Likely to Last Very Long.

Paus, Jan. 20. - The discomfiture of the Radicals over the failure of M. Bourgeols to form a Cabinet is very great. They find themselves deprived of any valid excuse for abusing the President for turning to his own political friends after giving the Radical majority every opportunity to agree upon a concentration Ministry. They are compelled to reserve their attacks for M. Ribot, who is particularly offensive to them. They will, however, hardly



dare to overturn his Ministry until the Budget is passed, and this is the only task which most people expect the new Premier to accomplish. M. Ribot has been Prime Minister in difficult situations before, and the Government will be safe in his hands as long as he is allowed to retain the position. No income tax will be possible under his administration, but he will not oppose a

his administration, but he win not oppose a modified political amnesty bill, such a one, for instance, as would allow M. Rochefort to return to France. It is reasonable to expect that if the Ribot Ministry survives the first day or two before the Chamber it will last a month or until the supplies are voted. Then if M. Brisson's Friends still control the House, the moderate Cabinet will soon be deposed of. By the United Press.

By the United Press.

It is announced that the Cabinet has been completed outside the Ministries of War and Marine, which Gen. Jamont and Vier-Admiral Hesnard have been requested to take, but have not yet accepted. The decrees regarding the appointment of the new Ministers have been signed. The Cabinet is given as follows:

igned. The Cathlet is given a Premiership and Finance, Ribot, Foreign Affairs, Hanotaux, Justice, Lepuity Traffeux, Public Works, Dubuy-Dutempa, Public Instruction, Poincare, Colones, Depuity Chautemps, Agriculture, Senator Gardau I. Commerce, Depuity Andre Lebon, It is recorded, Leanghy, that G

It is reported to-night that Gen. Jamont and Vice-Admiral Besnard had agreed to serve for

BECAUSE THEY DOUBTED HIM. Schwartz Stabbed Mueller a Dozen Times

William Klein, a waiter living at 23 East Third street, was visited last night by three fellow waiters, Felix Arndt, 28 years old, and Ernest Mueller, 29 years old, of 80 Eldridge street, and Frederick Schwartz, 22 years old, of 68 West street.

They all became merry over the growler, and Schwartz, who was a comparative stranger to the others, began to boast of the money he used to make in Germany. Mueller expressed doubt as to Schwartz's statements, and Schwartz becoming angry invited any one who did not believe him to fight. The invitation was not accepted and Schwartz left the room.

In a few minutes be opened the door again and in a pleasant way called to Mueller to come into the hall. Mueller went out and closed the door, and in the dark and narrow hall Schwartz stabbed him twice in the back of the head, once in the right wrist and in the neck.

Those within the room heard the noise and Arndt ran into the hall. He grabbed Schwartz, who turned upon him and slashed his right wrist and escaped.

Some one told Policeman Gunzer of the row, and Mueller was sent in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where the doctors said he would probably recover. Arnd's wound was dressed, and he is held in the East Fifth street station as a witness. Detectives started out to look for Schwartz. to make in Germany. Mueller expressed doubt

AGREED TO DIE TOGETHER.

LAWRENGE, Mass., Jan. 26.-Walter C. Wright shot his wife Annie last night in their rooms, 527 Essex street. He then turned the weapon upon himself. They had agreed to die gether, and both were found in bed this morning. Last night, about 10 o'clock, the janitor of the building heard the report of two pistol shots in the direction of Wright's room. Investigation revealed noth-ing, but this morning, when neither Wright nor ing, but this morning, when neither Wright nor his wife appeared, further search was made, and through the transom in the room the deed

and through the transom in the room the deed was discovered.
Wright was about 45 years old and worked as a machinist. His wife was about 35, and she was employed at the Arlington Mills. Her maiden name was Hudson. She had been married before to a man named Woodworth, by whom she had a son who is now 12 years old. She married Wright a year ago last May in North Andover. In a note found in a pocket of Wright's clothes during the investigation of the medical examiner it was written that the couple had agreed to die together and wished to be buried in one grave. At the bottom of the note Wright's initials were signed.

AMUSEMENTS.

" Manon" at the Metropolitan The opera yesterday afternoon at the Met-ropolitan was Massenet's "Manon," the second performance here this season. It has evidently pleased our public, since the audience was both large and enthusiastic. Produced as it is here

"Manon" is indeed an opera worth seeing and hearing. In spite of the depressing death scene in the last act, the general mood of the work is bright and enlivening.

Without being great, "Manon" is undeniably pleasing. Once only does Massenet rise to the height of absolute beauty in the exquisite tenor solo, "Fugez dance image." Its construction is perfect.

solo, "Frages douce image." Its construction is perfect.

Jean de Reszke sings this wonderfully, and the audience rises to him on each occasion, impatiently demanding an encore.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson repeated her prettily acted coquetries yesterday, and sang not quite so well as on the occasion of her first appearance. A heavy cold hampered her efforts seriously. Under the circumstances she did remarkably well, but New York has not yet heard this prima donns to advantage.

Signor Carbons took the place of Signor Castelmary, who is ill. The opera lost in force from this fact, and also it lost in beauty from a sad neglect of monters in the orrhestral portion; the band played too loud very often, and paid a minimum of attention to marks of expression.

Hartem Citizens Rus Dows a Highwayman Mrs. Marian G. Martin of 172 East Thirty sixth street visited friends in Harlem last evening. She was set upon at 9:30 o'clock at 135th street and Seventh avenue by a man who came from behind her and struck her in the face seizing her pocketbook. Mrs. Martin held on to the purse, and the stranger hit her a second time, knocking her down. Several citizens came running up and the man ran through West 135th street John B. Brevoort, a lawyer, of 225 West 135th street, and W. E. Berrian of 45 West 125th street, with twenty other citizens, started after the man, crying "Stop thief!" At Eighth avenue they were joined by Policeman Breckenham. Bireckenham.

The crowd ran the robber down at St. Nicholas avenue, and the officer took his prisoner to the West 125th street station. He said he was James Mahley of 176 East 129th street. He was searched, and five handkerchiefs, variously marked, and a new pocketbook, empty, were found in his pockets.

The Future of the Castno.

Rudolph Aronson said last night that he had got the financial backing of a small syndicate by the help of which he will reopen the Casino pian, on Feb. 18. Fifty people, he said, engaged in Europe, are to sail for this country on Feb. 2. The performances will be made up of vaudeville and comic opera. Mr. Aronson says he has a and comic opera. Mr. Aronson says he has a contract by which he is to have the services of the best performers at the Empire Music Hall in

"AMERICAN HAIR COLORING."

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COLD HANDLE ACME FRY PANS,

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814 INCH. 36.: 9 INCH. 7c.: 11 AND 13 INCH. 18c. EMPIRE STEEL SPIDERS, 9 INCH 17c. 2 CAKES PRESSED HOECAKE SOAP. 7c.

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4 FOOT, 89e,; 5 FOOT, 49e,; 6 FOOT, 59e,;

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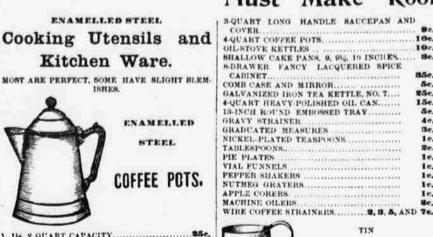
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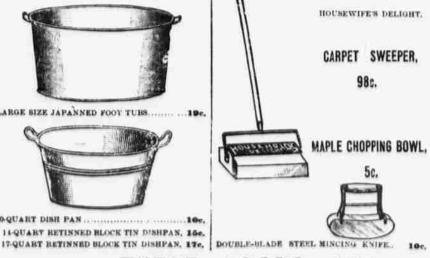




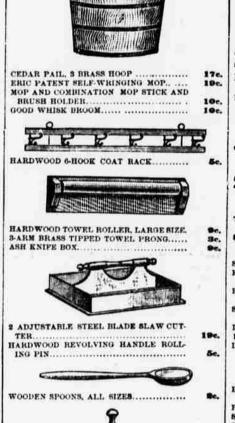




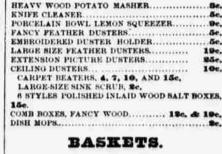


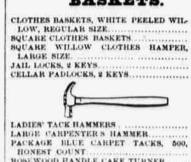
















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LOT 6-HUNGARIAN VASES, WERE 10c. EACH, Se. LOT 7-ROCKINGHAM TEAPOTS, ASSORTED SHAPES AND SIZES, WERE 16c. TO 28c. EACH; EACH 10c. LOT 8-ROYAL BLUE WATER JUG, GOLD DECO-RATION, WERE 25c. EACH 12c.
LOT 9-MAJOLICA JUGS, ASSORTED SHAPES AND SIZES, WERE 10 TO 50c. EACH, 7c. TO 25c. LOT 10-HALF PINT, PINT, AND QUART SIZE YEL-LOW AND WHITE GRANITE BOWLS, WERE 5 TO 10c. EACH, Sc. EACH. LOT 11-6, 7, AND 8 INCH PLATES; WERE 5c. TO 19c. EACH, GLASSWARE. BOREMIAN GLASS BANQUET HOLDERS. RUBY GLASS LEMONADE MUGS, WERE 25c. SPOON HOLDERS, WERE 25c. COLORED CRUETS, WERE 80c. OUT DECANTERS, WERE \$1.25..... CLARET JUGS, WERE \$1.50. CLARET DECANTERS. WERE 98c WINE SETS, WERE \$2.08. LIQUOR SETS IN FANCY BASKETS, WERE

PUNCH SET (16 pieces), were \$9.98...... BOHEMIAN GLASS FANCY BASKETS, were RHINE WINE GLASSES, WERE \$6.00 GOBLETS, WERE 4.44; DOZEN .. CLARET GLASSES, WERE 4.00; DOZEN..... WINE GLASSES, WERE 3.55; DOZEN.....

1 LOT BACCARAT GLASS, LOUIS XV. ENGRAV-SHERRY GLASSES, WERE 8.45; DOZEN..... LIQUOR GLASSES, WERE 8.45; DOZEN..... TUMBLERS, WERE 8.60; DOZEN..... MINERALS, WERE 2.50; DOZEN. CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, WERE 4.82: DOZEN QUART DECANTERS, WERE 1.08; EACH... SPOONHOLDERS, WERE 406.; EACH..... VINEGAR CRUETS, WERE 1.86; EACH. ONE SMALL LOT CUT GLASS, DIF. FERENT PATTERNS, REDUCED IN THE SAME RATIO. THIN BLOWN GLASSES. BRANDY GLASSES, WERE 1.80; DOZEN ...

FINE ENGRAVED GOBLETS, WERE 2.90; CUT WINE GLASSES, WERE 2.16; DOZEN, STAR GOBLETS, WERE 2.18; DOZEN..... CLARET GLASSES, WERE 1.88 DOZEN SHERRY GLASSES, WERE 1.68 DOZEN FINE ENGLISH WINE GLASSES, WERE 2.14 FINE CORDIAL GLASSES, WERE 2.28 FINE THIN GOBLETS (5TH AVE.) WERE PRESSED GLASS SUGAR BOWLS, WERE

TER DISHES, CRUETS, SALT SHAK-ERS, SUGAR DREDGERS. WERE 16c. to 40c EACH, 5c. EACH, GOBLETS, WERE 7c. EACH. 4c.

CORDIAL GLASSES, WERE 5 TO Sc. EACH. CLARET GLASSES, WERE Sc. EACH EGG GLASSES, WERE 16c. EACH... TUMBLERS, WERE Sc. EACH... PRESERVE DISHES, WERE 7c. EACH LOT AMBER SQUAT GAS GLOBES + AND OLD PRICE 19e, AND 25e, EACH.

4-INCH STRIPPED AMBER GAS GLORES. WERE 30c. EACH. A AND B HINGE, BEST PLINT GLASS EN-GRAVED CHIMNEYS, OLD PRICE 15c. 10-INCH DECORATED FINE HISQUE SHADES.

14-INCH DECORATED FINE BISQUE SHADES, THESE COODS ARE FOR SALE ON 3D FLOOR.

PREPAID MAIL ORDERS ONLY FILLED.

No Housefurnishing Goods or China and Glass Ware advertised will be sent C. O. D.

As usual our Complete REGULAR STOCK of HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA and GLASS Ware will be found in the Basement at unusually

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